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# Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People! YANKEE GO HOME!

## VIETNAM COURIER

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1967

No 94

4th Year

Washington's Setbacks  
and New Adventures

Page 3



The L.A.F. close in upon the G.I.'s

### COMMUNIQUE OF THE L.A.F. HIGH COMMAND:

## 1966, YEAR OF GREAT VICTORIES OF THE N.F.L. IN ALL FIELDS

### THE L.A.F. ATTACKED ON ALL THEATRES OF OPERATIONS

- Nearly 370,000 Enemies, Including 108,000 G.I.'s and 10,000 Foreign Mercenaries Put out of Action;
- 47 Enemy Battalions (17 U.S. Infantry and 7 Armoured Battalions) 306 Companies (79 American and 10 Satellite Companies) and 454 Platoons (62 American) Wiped out.
- Enemy's Losses: 2,130 Aircraft Destroyed or Downed, 3,300 Military Vehicles Destroyed, 97 War Vessels and Craft Sunk, 43 Locomotives and 217 Carriages Destroyed, 4 Military Sectors and 314 Posts and Blockhouses Overrun.

SEE PAGE 4

# BANGKOK RULERS' SHAMEFUL ROLE IN U.S. AGGRESSION IN VIETNAM

## Proofs of Thailand Quislings - U.S. Collusion

**O**N Jan. 10, 1967, the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry made public a pamphlet entitled, *Documents about the Collision Between the Thailand Rulers and the U.S. Ruling Circles in the War of Aggression in Vietnam comprising four parts:*

**Part 1:** Statements by the Government of the D.R.V. and the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation;

**Part 2:** Evidence of the Thailand rulers' permitting U.S. aircraft to use bases on Thailand territory for bombing raids on the D.R.V. such as depositions by Captains U.S. and Thai pilots concerning the depositions, photos of the pilots and flight-route maps found aboard aircraft shot down over North Vietnam.

**Part 3:** Statements by Governments and political organizations in the world.

**Part 4:** Excerpts from the world press.

Excerpts from the introduction to the documents are given below:

"On September 1959, the reactionary administration of Thailand concluded with the United States two secret agreements which serve as a cover for U.S. intervention; the agreement on 'Economic and Technical Cooperation' and the agreement on 'Mutual Defense'... more than a first step in openly selling out Thailand's national interests to the United States."

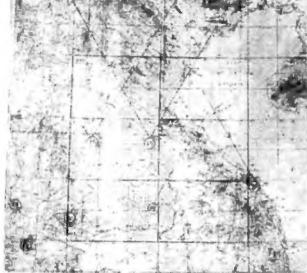
"After the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreement on Indo-China and the establishment by the United States of its military bases in Laos, Thailand became the center of activities of the U.S.,"

"Through the so-called U.S.-Thailand Joint Command and a network of U.S. 'military advisers' posted at all levels down to the village commandants, the United States actually took over the command of the Thailand army."

"A mission in charge of military assistance to Thailand and the Laotian Right wing Party was set up in Bangkok. The Thailand Commando established in Korat to prepare for the U.S. military adventures in this part of the world. At the same time, intensive efforts were made to build a network of military bases and strategic highways in Thailand."

"At present, the United States has at its command there over 10 air bases, 20 naval bases, many barracks, great stores of arms and munitions for equipping several infantry divisions, and a most

powerful communication and radar system. Many strategic highways link up these military bases to those in Laos and South Vietnam. Diligent efforts are being made to complete in 1966 the building of the Suez Canal, the U.S. Seventh Fleet, and the big airfields of Ustapao and Kham Kien capable of handling B-52 strategic aircraft."



Map found aboard a U.S. aircraft shot down over North Vietnam

*Geneva Agreements on Laos, the Thailand rulers have kept on sending their troops for concentrated actions with those in Vietnam in building and expanding the hostilities in Laos.*

*The Thailand rulers have not merely approved and planned for the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, they have also got involved ever more deeply in it.*

*After appointing their representatives on the so-called international 'representative committee' set up by the United States in Saigon, they have sent 17 air personnel to the U.S. Seventh Fleet, and the big airfields of Ustapao and Kham Kien capable of handling B-52 strategic aircraft.*

## THANOM KITTIKACHORN SENDS 1,000 COMBAT TROOPS TO SOUTH VIETNAM

**A**CCORDING to Western reports, on January 6, 1967, Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn announced the decision to send to South Vietnam 1,000 combat troops consisting of infantry, artillery and armoured units.

On Jan. 10, 1967 the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry issued a statement in this connection, stressing that "the dispatch of Thailand combat troops to South Vietnam is another bass out of the way of the Thai junta's violation in the past of the Geneva Agreements. Thailand ruling circles, instigated by the United States, it undermines the long-standing friendship between the peoples of Thailand and Vietnam, and the cause of national liberation and peace in Indo-China and South-East Asia."

## U. S. B-52 STRATEGIC BOMBERS FOR THAILAND BASE

**A**CCORDING to many Western reports, Washington and Bangkok are about to conclude an agreement allowing the former to transfer 18 B-52 strategic bombers to Thailand. At the same time, high-ranking U.S. and Thailand personalities disclosed that as a matter of fact 18 U.S. B-52s had been sent to Satthal base near Bangkok.

The dispatch of strategic planes to the Asian mainland not only facilitates U.S. stepping up of the bombing of the two zones of Vietnam and the liberated zone in Laos, but also encourages warlike acts with incalculable consequences against other Asian countries.

On Jan. 14, 1967, the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry issued a statement energetically protesting against the above-mentioned extremely serious act of war.

*"The strength of the U.S. forces in Thailand has also at the Saigon administration in conducted a rapid increase. From the training of jet pilots, originally, they have decided to dispatch to Thailand a force of 30,000 men, two-thirds of which belong to the Air Force, and one-third to the Navy, the 13th U.S. Air Force with 300 planes of various types, 'Special Forces,' engineers, signal units..."*

*"Thailand has thus become a U.S. 'Ottoman' in Southeast Asia."*

*"Over the past ten years, at the insistence and with the help of the United States, the Thailand authorities, carrying on U.S. plans, have consistently opposed the independence of the Indo-Chinese countries, and especially took over the command of the Thailand army."*

*"A mission in charge of military assistance to Thailand and the Laotian Right wing Party was set up in Bangkok. The Thailand Commando established in Korat to prepare for the U.S. military adventures in this part of the world. At the same time, intensive efforts were made to build a network of military bases and strategic highways in Thailand."*

*"At present, the United States has at its command there over 10 air bases, 20 naval bases, many barracks, great stores of arms and munitions for equipping several infantry divisions, and a most*

*South Vietnamese and assisted attacks on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Together with Da Nang and Chu Lai, the two largest U.S. airfields of Korat, Udon Thani in Thailand have become the first frontline bases for the U.S. command of the Vietnam War. F-4C and other types in their bombings of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the areas to the west of the Mekong River, the Nea Lao Hukat and the other patriotic forces.*

*"Depositions by captured U.S. pilots, flight route maps found aboard aircraft shot down over North Vietnam, aerial reports, communications, including reports from U.S. sources, all clearly point to the fact that U.S. aircraft of the Thailand commando are flying over every plane operating from there are now designed to ensure the excessive rise in interest rates and a tightening of credit. The intense bombing and anti-people's war home buyers and home builders."*

*"On the social situation in*

Facsimile of deposition

*American pilot captured: Major James H. Kastor USAF/F.R. 24551, 354 TFS, 355 TFW, Takhli, Thailand*

*"The Thailand rulers have together with the Laotian Right wing Party waged war on the people of Vietnam, causing sustained dismal defeats in the year of aggression in Laos, the Thailand authorities dispatched its troops to Thailand, and prepared for an eventual entry in Laos. At present, in spite of their undertakings under the 1952*

*Constitution of Thailand, the Thailand rulers will resolutely stay the hands of the reactionary Bachagloha ruling junta, and will allow no one to break into Thailand's neutrality. Vietnam is an enemy of the U.S. aggressors. If the Thailand authorities obstinately persist in taking after the U.S. imperialist aggressors, they will inevitably have to bear all the disastrous consequences arising from their actions."*

Vietnam COURIER

## CRIME ADMISSIONS

**I**N the previous years and on many occasions, the Johnson clique used to paint splendid pictures of the prosperity of the U.S.A. and the so-called "service to the American people about the 'great society' program as well as the actions to the international community. They also raised quite a hullabaloo about the diplomatic success of the U.S. and the prospective victory of their war of aggression in Vietnam.

## AVOWAL

**R**EALITY in the United States during the past period has given the lie to the bragadocio of the Johnson clique. Johnson's "service to the American people" is in a fix. Commodity price pressure has greatly affected the lives of the masses in the United States. He declared that an answer to the problem of inflation and the best measure to combat it was to impose large numbers of Americans Negroes have resorted to violence in their fight for freedom. In the international field, the imperialists are more isolated than ever. In Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists have suffered a crushing defeat after another. Johnson's State of the Union message to the Congress on January 10, 1967, was an open admission of these allied failures. On the economic front, Johnson admitted, "We have been concerned because consumer prices rose 4.5 per cent over the 18 months since last June. We decided to send troops to Vietnam. This was more than we expected... the excessive rise in interest rates and a tightening of credit. The intense bombing and anti-people's war home buyers and home builders."

*On the social situation in*

*U.S. imperialist's policy of aggression and war.*

*Time and again the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has sternly condemned the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression in Vietnam. The peoples of Thailand and other South-East Asian countries, and many governments, also energetically protested against the Thailand rulers' policy of tailoring after the U.S. imperialist aggressors.*

*Bonded along by longstanding ties of friendship, Vietnamese and Thai peoples have always encouraged and supported each other in the struggle against the common capitalist aggressors. The Vietnamese people are confident that, for the sake of the independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity of their country and their traditional friendship with the Vietnamese people, the Thailand people will resolutely stay the hands of the reactionary Bachagloha ruling junta, and will allow no one to break into Thailand's neutrality.*

*The Thailand rulers, however, are not to be easily deceived. They are not yet fully aware of the local war, limited war, or the pacification policy in North Vietnam, the air attacks of the terrorist clique which tried to impose*

*on the American people the continuation of their aggressive war, "no matter how long, how costly and how difficult" (AP, January 11). In an attempt to dismisse their intensifying and broadening of the aggressive war, the Johnson clique is*

# WASHINGTON'S SETBACKS AND NEW ADVENTURES

(Excerpts from an article appearing in NHAN DAN issue of January 15, 1967)

## THE PRESIDENT LIES TO CONGRESS

To counter public opinion which is becoming increasingly anti-war in the vast majority of the American people, many personalities, intellectuals, clergymen and soldiers in Vietnam, massive dispatching of troops to South Vietnam has reached a new level. The war in North Vietnam is very serious. It was the repeated air raids on Hanoi capital by Johnson once again offered little excuse to the American people to continue the definitely and unconditionally the bombing of North Vietnam. Withdrawal from South Vietnam, withdrawal of the American people from the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation, agreed to the point of the government's recognition of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the 5 points of the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation, Johnson had to devote 45 words (in his 5,000 word speech) to the question of "peace in Vietnam." But he could give nothing other than the showmanship and perfidious double talk which he had resorted over and again, such as "unconditional peace" and "conditional peace" anywhere, anytime.

The whole bellows used by Johnson the feverish accusations of the U.S. war of aggression in South Vietnam and the policy of escalation against North Vietnam through the U.S. ruling clique's intensifying and broadening their aggressive war in Vietnam. Johnson said that the U.S. must choose "a great evil in order to ward off a greater."

By saying so, the Johnson clique implicitly admitted that the aggression war in Vietnam, the Johnson clique have brought a serious crisis to the United States. Johnson's message urging Congress to give more men and money to prolong the war which can only aggravate the ailment.

The vast majority of the American people are demanding by a strong voice that this criminal war must stop for good and unconditionally its bombing raids in North Vietnam, its war which has nothing to do with the peace of the world. The United States is waging a war which is staining the honour of the American people, a colonial war condemned by progressive mankind as a whole.

**FORTY-FIVE WORDS IN A SPEECH**

The whole of Johnson's message spelled out a sense of despair and pessimism of the loser but at the same time the blind belief of the Johnson clique which tried to impose

on the American people the continuation of their aggressive war, "no matter how long, how costly and how difficult" (AP, January 11).

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# Nguyen Viet Xuan Battalion

(Continued from page 5)

the world. Constantly on the move, building defence works and fighting, it dealt telling blows at the enemy from impregnable positions.

The unit often moved by night in rainy weather, running through the forest or climbing on a pass to launch surprise attacks. In spite of all hardships, it arrived always in time. Thus, it soon became known once succeeded in shooting down two U.S. *Thunderbirds* out of a flight of four.

It happened to move in the rain for two consecutive nights. The vehicles got stuck down, the gunnery equipment in the mud had to be hauled by fighters with the help of the local people. The battalion arrived at Dien Bien Phu (1964) after a march of fifteen miles, after a flight of four. Fifteen minutes later, four F-105's turned up and dropped bombs furiously. The leading plane was hit, flew a

short distance and crashed. The second flying lower could not escape either. The third was heavily damaged. The fourth fled in panic.

The U.S. Air Force struck at hydroelectric works in the hope of striking out power. Defenses did not damage Battalion 14, downed 7 aircraft and captured a colonel.

The unit celebrated anniversaries and festivals in its own way. On the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the Vietnamese Workers' Party, it shot down one A-10. On May Day, it downed one F-5U. On July 19, 1966, in response to President Ho Chi Minh's appeal to the nation, it added new exploits to the brilliant traditions of the Vietnam People's Army. It deserved the title of "Heroic Unit", awarded by the D.R.V. National Assembly and Government.

## NGUYEN VIET XUAN BATTALION AWARDED THE TITLE OF "HEROIC UNIT"

NGUYEN VIET XUAN BATTALION has so far fought over engagements and in the town of American planes. It can boast of the record of valiant fighting. In the battle of Dien Bien Phu (1964), it crossed the lofty passes of Long Lo, Phu Dinh, and Phu Linh, its guns up the hills in their hands. It shot down 9 French planes and captured two French pilots.

The unit has been holding high the banner of revolutionary heroism and fidelity dedicated to the country's independence and freedom. It has added new exploits to the brilliant traditions of the Vietnam People's Army. It deserves the title of "Heroic Unit", awarded by the D.R.V. National Assembly and Government.

## IN SOUTH VIETNAM LIBERATED AREAS

**1966**, a successful year for the Liberation Forces in every sector, was also a successful year of the production front in the liberated areas of South Vietnam. These military and economic achievements were due to the mutual aid movement among the South Vietnamese people.

From Central Trung Bo to the Mekong Delta, tens of thousands of mutual aid teams were set up in all provinces. In Quang Ngai, almost the whole of the rural population joined in the mutual aid movement. Up to October, Trung Ninh had 235 mutual aid teams, the districts of Cat Lay, Cho Gao and Hoa Dong, My Tho produced rice in three-crop zones.

Thanks to the use of various fertilizers and selected seeds, Quang Nam obtained a bumper autumn harvest. The yield per hectare reached 3 or 3.5 tons/year. This was due to the fact that 90% of the people in the region were able to attend school and receive training in agriculture.

According to incomplete figures, Central Trung Bo reclaimed over 90,000 hectares of land until October, 1966. In Western Nam Bo 120,000 hectares.

Traditional sugar making has been revived. Ben Tre has produced 200 tons of raw sugar a year.

The people in the north of Quang Nam have woven cloth with local cotton and silk threads.

Ben Ai in the South of the Western High Plateau grows 25,000

cotton-plants every drop and produce 30,000 metres of cloth yearly. There exists a market in the villages to manufacture farm tools that did not exist formerly.

Along with the development of cultivation, animal husbandry forged ahead.

In the Mekong Delta, besides the regular teams and buffaloes as draught animals, the people raised hundreds of thousands of pigs, millions of chickens, millions of ducks, the people and N.F. organization were able to turn them to animal husbandry by 20-30% per capita.

Central regions, regions per capita meat production plan ahead of schedule, for the coming elections in Japan.

On the Vietnam problem the U.S. has a program obviously "opposing" the policy of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party to turn Saigon into a base for war of aggression in Vietnam, demands the cancellation of the U.S.-Japan Mutual Defense Treaty and achievement of independence, peace and neutrality in

Asia.

(Continued from page 8)

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Ben Ai in the South of the Western High Plateau grows 25,000

## THE WHOLE WORLD Supports Us

FRANCHE COMMUNIST PARTY 15th CONGRESS CALLS ON FRENCH PEOPLE TO STEP UP SUPPORT FOR VIETNAM'S ANTI U.S. AGGRESSION STRUGGLE

AT the closing session on January 18, 1967, the French Communist Party adopted a political resolution.

The resolution stressed

that the main task of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world was to support the Vietnamese people in their struggle for unconditional victory.

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UPI on Jan. 7, 1967, reported that U.S. marines had killed a young couple while they were engaged in a conversation.

The Saigon-based AFP correspondent on Jan. 7, recorded a typical murder case involving puppet rangers under the command of a U.S. psychological war officer. The first took place in

on Long An province,

"In Long An province, this

time numerous coups took

into account the outrages taken by

the U.S. psychological war officers.

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# THE L.A.F.:

- Smashed Operation Deckhouse V at its Initial Stage in Ben Tre Province, Wiping Out 600 U.S. - Puppet Troops (January 6-8, 1967)

- Put 2 U.S. Marines Companies Out of Action About a Score Kilometres from Da Nang (January 14)

**U.S.** troops were recently deployed for the Mekong Delta operation. This was the biggest operation in the area, codenamed Deckhouse V.

According to LPFA, right on the first day (Jan. 6) the guerrillas and regional forces fought them as soon as they landed in coastal Thanh Phu and Phu Nhieu districts, Ben Tre province. At the same time, the A.F. made successive attacks on them in other parts of the province.

On Jan. 6 alone, in the Thanh Phu area, the guerrillas and regional forces and combining grenade and mine attacks with surprise attacks and ambushes, wiped out hundreds of the invaders.

In co-operation with these combatants, the regional forces and guerrillas, other units in the province inflicted many losses on the enemy. — Wiped off 52 puppet regulars in M. Tri district, some 35 km North of Thanh Phu. — Attacked the enemy who

attempted to re-occupy a post destroyed on Jan. 4 night, completely wiped out Security Company, 5th and Civil Guard Company 1000 and inflicted heavy losses on Ranger Battalion 32, one infantry company and one company (nearly completely destroyed and another company decimated) in Binh Dan district about 35 km North of Thanh Phu, on Jan. 1 night.

On the same night, the Gieng River rocket-launcher base was damaged.

On Jan. 7 night, the cutter President Kennedy was damaged as it was approaching the raiding area.

— On Jan. 8 night, one post in Binh Dan district was destroyed and one platoon of enemy troops wiped out.

The Gieng River military sector and 35 km Northwest of Thanh Phu was attacked twice, the puppet administration office demolished, an information hall and an artillery emplacement

damaged and military vehicles destroyed.

Mo Cay district town about 25 km Northeast of Thanh Phu was annihilated, a military sub-sector and 3 posts attacked (one of them raised to the ground and the defending platoon completely wiped out).

— On Jan. 12, a U.S. marine detachment was caught in an ambush and virtually wiped out in Thanh Phu district.

The most successful action was the sinking of the dredger *Jamaica Bay*, about 50 km northwest of Thanh Phu (the landing zone of U.S. marines) on Jan. 9 night. This 3 million-dollar vessel, the world's 4th largest of the kind, had been sent there to widen a sea channel in preparation for the establishment of the first U.S. marine base. My Tho, LPFA noted that in case the dredger was completely destroyed and was to be replaced by another, U.S. troop deployment into the Mekong Delta would be delayed for months.

## TWO U.S. COMPANIES PUT OUT OF ACTION IN QUANG NAM PROVINCE

According to Western news agencies, on Jan. 14 afternoon the L.A.F. engaged a U.S. marine company hellified into an area about 24 km Southeast of Da Nang, and 10 km from Phu Bai Battalion One. First Marine Regiment was trounced out of action after more than 6 hours' fighting.

Almost all the helicopters that landed the marines in two waves were hit by ground fire (AP).

The same night, the L.A.F. attacked a post guarded by another U.S. marine company, 13km South of the city and also put the unit out of action.

The U.S. military spokesman in Saigon admitted that marine casualties in these attacks were "moderate". In American military jargon, Reader commented, "moderate" means that the U.S. fighting force was impaired.

Earlier, the enemy had also taken a serious beating:

— On Jan. 12 night, 3 positions adjoining Dien Ban and Day Xuyen districts,

(Continued page 7)

# NORTH VIETNAM

HANOI:

- THREE U.S. PLANES DOWNED IN ONE DAY (January 17)

ON January 17 afternoon, U.S. planes strafed into the airspace of Hanoi. Thanks to their constant vigilance, the army and people of Hanoi shot down 3 aircraft including one pilotless reconnaissance plane.

The same day, another unannounced reconnaissance plane was also downed over Ha Tay province, thus bringing to 1,645 the total of American planes brought down over North Vietnam (Jan. 18).

RESPONDING TO THE N.F.L. APPEAL "LET'S BE RESOLVED TO AVENGE OUR COMPATRIOTS IN BINH SON AND SON TINH"

## THE L.A.F. WIPE OUT 2 SOUTH-KOREAN COMPANIES, 20km NORTHWEST OF QUANG NGAI (Jan. 10, 1967)

ACCORDING to Liberation Radio, in response to the Central Trung Bo Liberation Front Committee's slogan, "Let's be resolved to avenge our compatriots murdered by our enemies in Binh Son and Son Tinh districts, Quang Nam province, by the Pak Jung Hi mercenary company", on January 10, 1967 launched a violent attack against the South Korean mercenaries some 20km northeast of Quang Ngai provincial capital.

At 2.20 p.m. when a company of the Pak Jung Hi troops fell into an ambush, the L.A.F. immediately used bayonets to wipe them out group by group; only in some minutes' fighting, the whole enemy company was completely knocked out.

Another company of Pak Jung Hi troops landed from helicopters at 3.30 p.m., to pick up their dead or fallen into an ambush, and almost all of them were wiped out by the L.A.F.

# ASIA Is Not For Sale

Execution of the plan for the intensification and extension of their aggressive war in Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are frantically bringing more expand their foothold into the Southern part of Vietnam. At the same time, they are pressuring hard their satellites for more mercenary troops for their war in Asia. On U.S. orders, the rulers of Thailand will shortly introduce one thousand more troops! And according to recent news in the PRC, the U.S. cliques are preparing to dispatch more soldiers, pilots and intelligence agents disguised as "civilian personnel" with the Kuomintang authorities are thinking of incorporating Malaysian youths into the American mercenary force in South Vietnam.

All this is connected with the Manila Conference held in October last year, and the tours made by Johnson, Rusk and Harriman in a number of Asian countries in the closing days of 1966. In the course of the said conference and trips, the Washington rulers repeatedly claimed that their purpose was to "strengthen" Vietnam and "tighten the friendship bonds between the United States and its allies", and so on and so forth. In fact, as far as the U.S. is concerned, its opinion at that time, Washington mainly aimed at

bringing pressure to bear on its satellites for more mercenary troops and, at the same time, giving its dirty aggressiveness the character of a "collaborative war" with Asia. The American imperialists regard such an expedient as a magic wand capable of saving them from defeat and isolation. Over the past few months, the U.S. and their toadies have been engaged in a dirty deal: a barrel of dollars for cannon-fodder.

U.S. pressure on satellites countries for mercenary troops to fight in the U.S. war of aggression for American colonialist interests once again brings out in full relief the U.S. imperialist policy of American imperialism to "use Asians to fight Asians". Expounding clearly the guiding principle of the United States' policy of "aggression and domination in Asia", some "theoricians" of American imperialism have cynically put forth the slogan: "U.S. dollars and weapons, Asian men". This precisely is

Vietnam, the U.S. administration can pay some twenty mercenaries from Thailand, South Korea or the Philippines.

In implementation of the "using Asians to fight Asians" policy, the American imperialists have set up various organizations: the SEATO, CENTO, ASA, ASPAC (Asian and Pacific Council), the Asian Anti-Communist League, etc. Apart from these bodies dealing in Asian blood, they have created a tool for their exploitation: the so-called Asian Development Bank" with the United States as the principal investor. Attractive words have been so far uttered to entice the Asian peoples. Concluded the SEATO, an aggressive military organization, is described as one for the "defense of the peoples especially the self-reliant nation". For the "guarantor of peace and security" is Southeast Asia! As to the Manila Conference termed by the peoples of the world as "Asia's first political summit", a statement asserting as its goal the making of the Asian and Pacific area into a "secure, orderly and peaceful" zone.

Speaking at the closing meeting of the Conference, Johnson boasted that every basic for a new community was available. According to him, the U.S. duty was to co-operate when need be and when invited to. But how can such a series of aggressive actions be compatible with the aggressive and bellicose policy of U.S. imperialism? The U.S. imperialists, like pack ticks, are biting harder and more and more are there to bare its ugly nature and blood-stained hands! Its criminal way of aggression, especially its policy of "divide and rule" in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, its armed intervention in China, Cambodia, Indonesia and the Near and Middle East; its interference in the internal affairs of a series of Asian countries and more and more are there to bare its ugly nature and blood-stained hands! Its criminal way of aggression, especially its policy of "divide and rule" in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, its armed intervention in China, Cambodia, Indonesia and the Near and Middle East; its interference in the internal affairs of a series of Asian countries and more and more are there to bare its ugly nature and blood-stained hands! Its criminal way of aggression, especially its policy of "divide and rule" in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, its armed intervention in China, Cambodia, Indonesia and the Near and Middle East; its interference in the internal affairs of a series of Asian countries and more and more are there to bare its ugly nature and blood-stained hands! Its criminal way of aggression, especially its policy of "divide and rule" in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, its armed intervention in China, Cambodia, Indonesia and the Near and Middle East; its interference in the internal affairs of a series of Asian countries and more and more are there to bare its ugly nature and blood-stained hands! Its criminal way of aggression, especially its policy of "divide and rule" in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, its armed intervention in China, Cambodia, Indonesia and the Near and Middle East; its interference in the internal affairs of a series of Asian countries and more and more are there to bare its ugly nature and blood-stained hands! Its criminal way of aggression, especially its policy of "divide and rule" in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, its armed intervention in China, Cambodia, Indonesia and the Near and Middle East; its interference in the internal affairs of a series of Asian countries and more and more are there to bare its ugly nature and blood-stained hands! Its criminal way of aggression, especially its policy of "divide and rule" in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, its armed intervention in China, Cambodia, Indonesia and the Near and Middle East; its interference in the internal affairs of a series of Asian countries and more and more are there to bare its ugly nature and blood-stained hands! Its criminal way of aggression, especially its policy of "divide and rule" in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, its armed intervention in China, Cambodia, Indonesia and the Near and Middle East; its interference in the internal affairs of a series of Asian countries and more and more are there to bare its ugly nature and blood-stained hands!

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